Bob Holden Governor



Jacquelyn D. White Commissioner

State of Missouri

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

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James A. Carder
Director
Division of Accounting

October 21, 2002

First B Notice

IMPORTANT TAX NOTICE ACTION IS REQUIRED

Backup Withholding Warning!

We need a Form W-9 from you before November 21, 2002, otherwise, backup withholding will begin.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has notified us that the taxpayer identification number (TIN) on your account with us does not match their records. The IRS considers a TIN as incorrect if either the name or number shown on an account does not match a name and number combination in their files or the files of the Social Security Administration (SSA). If you do not take appropriate action to help us correct this problem before the date shown above, the law requires us to withhold 30 percent of reportable payments that we make to your account.

In addition to backup withholding, you may be subject to a \$50 penalty by the IRS for failing to give us your correct Name/TIN combination.

This notice tells you how to make your account records accurate to avoid backup withholding and penalties.

Why Your TIN May Be Considered As Incorrect

An individual's TIN is his or her social security number (SSN). Often a TIN does not match IRS records because a name has changed through marriage, divorce, adoption, etc., and the change has not been reported to Social Security Administration (SSA), so it has not been recorded in SSA's files.

Sometimes an account or transaction may not contain the correct SSN of the actual owner. For example, an account in a child's name may reflect a parent's SSN. (An account should be in the name and SSN of the actual owner.)

What You Need To Do

You must send us a completed and signed Form W-9 and vendor information at the bottom of this letter to the address indicated below this paragraph before the due date of this notice even if the name and number (SSN or EIN) on your account with us match the name and number (SSN or EIN) on your social security card or the document issuing you an EIN. If we do not receive your Form W-9, we are required by law to withhold 30 percent from any reportable payment that we may pay to your account until we receive the necessary documents. A Form W-9 is enclosed for your convenience. Please complete and sign the enclosed Form W-9 and vendor information at the bottom of this letter and return along with this notice by mail or fax (Attention: B Notice) to:

Office of Administration Division of Accounting P.O. Box 809 Jefferson City, MO 65102

Fax: (573) 751-0523 Phone: (573) 751-2971

Additional Instructions for Individuals

If you have never been assigned a social security number (or if you lost your social security card and do not know your SSN), call your local SSA office and find out how to obtain an original (or a replacement) social security card.

If you already have a social security number, compare the name and SSN (tax id) on your account with us (see label at the top of this page) with the name and SSN shown on your social security card.

Additional Instructions for Nonindividuals and Certain Sole Proprietors

For most nonindividuals (such as trusts, estates, partnerships, corporations, and similar entities) the TIN is the employer identification number (EIN). The EIN on your account may be incorrect because it does not contain the number or name of the actual owner of the account. For example, a business's EIN may be registered with the owners name or with the business name. A corporation should be registered with the corporate name. Please compare the name and tax id number with us (see label at the top of this page). Please put the EIN and the name as it is registered with the IRS on the top name line of the enclosed Form W-9, sign it, and send it to us along with the completed vendor information at the bottom of this letter.

A sole proprietor must furnish his or her individual name and either his or her SSN or the EIN for his or her sole proprietorship. In addition to his or her individual name, the sole proprietor may also furnish the business name for the sole proprietorship, provided his or her individual name is listed before the business name. A sole proprietor must not furnish only the business name. Please compare the name and tax id number with us (see label at the top of this page). Please put the individual name and SSN or EIN on the enclosed Form W-9, sign it, and send it to us along with the completed vendor information at the bottom of this letter.

Please complete the below vendor information and return this information with a completed W-9:

| Taxpayer Identification Number: | |
|--|--|
| Name filed with IRS for above TIN: | |
| Address 1099 is to be sent to if required: | |
| | |
| Are you doing business as another name? | |
| If so, Name Doing Business as: | |
| Name check should be made payable to: | |
| Address check should be sent to: | |
| | |
| Printed Name of Person completing form: | |
| Signature of Person completing form: | |
| Title of Person completing form: | |
| | |

W-9

(Rev. January 2002)

Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.

| ide 2. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| s on page | Business name, if different from above | | | |
| Print or type Specific Instructions | Check appropriate box: ☐ Individual/ ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Other ► ☐ Exempt from backup withholding | | | |
| Print o | Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) Requester's name and address (optional) | | | |
| pecific | City, state, and ZIP code | | | |
| See S | List account number(s) here (optional) | | | |
| Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) | | | | |
| Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 2. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see How to get a TIN on page 2. Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 2 for quidelines on whose number Employer identification number | | | | |
| to enter. | | | | |
| Part II Certification | | | | |
| Under penalties of perjury, I certify that: | | | | |
| 1. | 1. The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and | | | |
| - | I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and | | | |
| 3. I | l am a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). | | | |
| Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the Certification, but you must | | | | |

provide your correct TIN. (See the instructions on page 2.)

Sign Signature of Date ► Here U.S. person ▶

Purpose of Form

A person who is required to file an information return with the IRS must get your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN) to report, for example, income paid to you, real estate transactions, mortgage interest you paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA.

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to give your correct TIN to the person requesting it (the requester) and, when applicable, to:

- 1. Certify the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- 2. Certify you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- 3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee.

If you are a foreign person, use the appropriate Form W-8. See Pub. 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Note: If a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 30% of such payments after December 31, 2001 (29% after December 31, 2003). This is called "backup withholding." Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

- 1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester, or
- 2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the Part II instructions on page 2 for details), or
- 3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN, or
- 4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only), or

5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding under 4 above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See the instructions on page 2 and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of Federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Form W-9 (Rev. 1-2002) Page **2**

Specific Instructions

Name. If you are an individual, you must generally enter the name shown on your social security card. However, if you have changed your last name, for instance, due to marriage without informing the Social Security Administration of the name change, enter your first name, the last name shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

If the account is in joint names, list first and then circle the name of the person or entity whose number you enter in Part I of the form.

Sole proprietor. Enter your individual name as shown on your social security card on the "Name" line. You may enter your business, trade, or "doing business as (DBA)" name on the "Business name" line.

Limited liability company (LLC). If you are a single-member LLC (including a foreign LLC with a domestic owner) that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner under Treasury regulations section 301.7701-3, enter the owner's name on the "Name" line. Enter the LLC's name on the "Business name" line.

Other entities. Enter your business name as shown on required Federal tax documents on the "Name" line. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. You may enter any business, trade, or DBA name on the "Business name" line.

Exempt from backup withholding. If you are exempt, enter your name as described above, then check the "Exempt from backup withholding" box in the line following the business name, sign and date the form.

Individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding. Corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, such as interest and dividends. For more information on exempt payees, see the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity not subject to backup withholding, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8.

Note: If you are exempt from backup withholding, you should still complete this form to avoid possible erroneous backup withholding.

Part I—Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box.

If you are a **resident alien** and you do not have and are not eligible to get an SSN, your TIN is your IRS individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). Enter it in the social security number box. If you do not have an ITIN, see **How to get a TIN** below.

If you are a **sole proprietor** and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN. However, the IRS prefers that you use your SSN.

If you are an LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (see Limited liability company (LLC) above), and are owned by an individual, enter your SSN (or "pre-LLC" EIN, if desired). If the owner of a disregarded LLC is a corporation, partnership, etc., enter the owner's EIN. Note: See the chart on this page for further clarification of name and TiN combinations. How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local Social Security Administration office. Get Form W-7,

Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can get Forms W-7 and SS-4 from the IRS by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM (1-800-829-3676) or from the IRS Web Site at www.irs.gov.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, write "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, generally you will have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Writing "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon.

Caution: A disregarded domestic entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II—Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if items 1, 3, and 5 below indicate otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). Exempt recipients, see *Exempt from backup withholding* above.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in 1 through 5 below.

- Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.
- 2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.
- Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.
- 4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).
- 5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), IRA or Archer MSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to give your correct TIN to persons who must file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, and certain other income paid to you, mortgage interest you paid, the acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, or contributions you made to an IRA or Archer MSA. The IRS uses the numbers for identification purposes and to help verify the accuracy of your tax return. The IRS may also provide this information to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation, and to cities, states, and the District of Columbia to carry out their tax laws.

You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Payers must generally withhold 30% of taxable interest, dividend, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to a payer. Certain penalties may also apply.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

| For | this type of account: | Give name and SSN of: |
|----------|---|---|
| 1. 2. | Individual Two or more individuals (joint account) | The individual The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account 1 |
| 3. | Custodian account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act) | The minor ² |
| 4. | The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee) | The grantor-trustee ¹ |
| | So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law | The actual owner ¹ |
| 5. | Sole proprietorship | The owner 3 |
| For | this type of account: | Give name and EIN of: |
| 6. | Sole proprietorship | The owner 3 |
| 7. | A valid trust, estate, or pension trust | Legal entity ⁴ |
| 8. | Corporate | The corporation |
| 9. | Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization | The organization |
| 10. | Partnership | The partnership |
| 11. | A broker or registered nominee | The broker or nominee |
| 12. | Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments | The public entity |

List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.



²Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name, but you may also enter your business or "DBA" name. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one).

⁴ List first and circle the name of the legal trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)